

SALT LAKE DAILY HERALD.

VOL. XV.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH: THURSDAY, MARCH 5, 1885.

NO. 230.



MARCH FORTH.

The Command Given Yesterday.

PREST. CLEVELAND INAUGURATED.

Amid Great Jubilation and Rejoicing.

A PATRIOTIC ADDRESS.

A Democratic Policy Briefly Outlined.

AN ECONOMIC GOVERNMENT.

Simplicity in Office—Burial of Sectional Prejudice and Partisan Hate.

REFORM IN THE CIVIL SERVICE.

The Proceedings, Ceremonies, Grand Ball and Fireworks at the Capital.

WASHINGTON, March 4. — Washington entertains to-day a hundred thousand strangers. They began to come before the dedication of the monument and they have been coming day and night ever since. They have come in family parties, in clubs and companies and regiments. The hotels were filled a week ago and private boarding houses and dwellings have since done what they could to lodge the shelterless and feed the hungry. Nevertheless not a few of the later comers who brought little besides their patriotic memories and exultant hopes, tramped the avenues last night from necessity and breakfasted this morning with the coffee and sandwich vendors of the markets and street corners. The morning opened busy but with excellent promise of fair weather, which was fulfilled before 9 o'clock. Throngs were already early, walking and riding from points, out to see what they could of the public buildings, parks and monuments before the great event of the day began. The fitting and drumming and marching of clubs and troops were cheering elements of the early forenoon, while the morning serenade tendered to popular political favorites, served to amuse and interest the participants and crowds. What is it possible to do with the shouting and bunting and the waving of flags, covering the occasion Washington has undertaken and performed? The harvest of decorations and carpenters began ten days ago, and the noise of their sawing and pounding and the click of their tammers have been heard day and night ever since, down to the moment of the starting of the procession. At first, ugly erections of rough timber broke out all along the proposed line of march from the White House to the Capitol, covering doors and windows of stores and dwellings, and filling up little parks and peninsulas, and upon these were tacked advertisements of seats to rent. Later, flags, banners, streamers and tasteful devices in showing colors concealed the rough framework, and then building fronts began to blossom out. The completed work is very beautiful, and the stately American avenues have been transformed into a moving mass of gay colors, which fittingly reflects the brightness of this city's welcome to the new administration. The building at the corner of Twelfth and Pennsylvania Avenue, occupied by the Pension Bureau, was perhaps the most elaborately decorated structure in the city, and the decorations were at once pleasing and unique. Long lines of streamers were suspended from flagpoles on the roof; just below, on either side of the building, an immense golden eagle clutched long lines of red, white and blue bunting, which were artistically woven into a network covering the entire building; at the intersection of the lines of bunting shone stars of

gold, and framing the whole design were handsome shields bearing the names of the States of the Union, all linked together with gilt chains. The hotels were tastefully decorated, Willard's was profusely draped in graceful festoons of gaily-colored fabrics. "Words of welcome," wrought in tinsel, shone above an immense blazing star at the doorway, and a great arch of gas jets spanned the circle, enclosing a symbolic owlhead of the American club, of Philadelphia. Elegant designs, wrought in cunningly woven bunting, transformed the marble facade of the Metropolitan into a thing of beauty. The Ebbitt House was fairly covered with flags and picturesque figures, and the other hotels showed great ingenuity of pleasing and original decorations. A great floral ladder reaching to the roof of a business house on Pennsylvania Avenue bore upon its rungs the words, "Sheriff," "Mayor," "Governor," "President," thus graphically symbolizing the life-work of the President-elect. All the government buildings on the line of march were gay with bunting. Large American flags encompassed the gray columns of the Treasury, and long lines of pennants of every hue of the rainbow ran across the granite front of the great building and relieved its severe architecture by giving it an appearance in keeping with the gala day. Hand-colored rosettes and designs in particular bunting adorned the State, War and Navy Department buildings. Men, women and children pushed and elbowed in the vast throng, yet it was a good-natured crowd and evidently disposed to do justice to the occasion. It was willing and anxious to be amused and plucked fun from the slightest incidents, as, for instance, when an unhappy-looking individual passed up the avenue in his shirt sleeves, pushing a wheelbarrow in which reclined with a self-satisfied air, another person bearing a flag, shouts and laughter and all sorts of jibes and jokes greeted the equipage on its travels. A large crowd congregated around the White House, and another equally large one around the entrance to the Arlington Hotel, at an early hour in the morning for the purpose of obtaining a view of the President and the President-elect as they took the places assigned to them in the line. Both men rigidly denied themselves to visitors during the morning.

Long before the hour set for the movement of the procession the music of hundreds of bands leading organizations seeking their posts blended in one confused roar. By 10 o'clock the entire population of the city seemed to have deserted its homes, and occupied the streets on the line of march. The crowd was something unprecedented, even in this city, accustomed to receive the outpourings of the nation's population. The members of the general inauguration committee met at the Arlington Hotel before 10 o'clock and placed their services at the disposal of the President-elect. President Arthur breakfasted with his family at the White House about 9 o'clock. Senator Hawley proceeded to Willard's hotel, where he was joined by Vice President-elect Hendricks, and the two proceeded to the White House. They occupied a handsome open barouche, lined with crimson satin, and drawn by four beautiful white horses. The Vice-President was heartily cheered all along the short ride to the White House. Just as he was entering the grounds President Arthur's carriage, containing Senators Sherman and Ransom started to the Arlington for the President-elect. This carriage was also an open barouche, and it was drawn by four spanking bays from the President's stables. The seats were covered with soft heavy black and white buffalo robes. The Senator and the Vice-President were ushered into the President-elect's presence immediately on their arrival at the Arlington, and after a short delay the three gentlemen appeared at the south entrance of the hotel, took their seats in the carriage and were rapidly driven to the White House, where they joined President Arthur and Vice-President Hendricks, and Senator Hawley. Marshal McMichael met the party at the White House portico and escorted the President-elect into the presence of the President. The President-elect was greeted with cheers and waving of handkerchiefs as he drove along Sixteenth street from the hotel. He kept his hat raised in recognition of the compliment. While the party were at the White House, the chief marshal of the procession and his aids rode into the grounds and notified the President-elect that the procession was ready to start. It was precisely at the hour 10:30 o'clock that the Presidential party entered their carriages, and took the position assigned them in the line. The party entered their carriages as follows: In President Arthur's carriage, President Arthur, with President-elect Cleveland on his left, Senator Sherman facing President Arthur, Senator Ransom on his right facing the President-elect. The second carriage contained the Vice-President-elect, with Senator Hawley on his left. As the carriages drove out of the gates and entered the line the occupants were greeted with the wildest enthusiasm, men shouting, women screaming and waving their handkerchiefs and all seemed carried away with the excitement of the moment. The President-elect and Vice-President-elect came in for the principal share of enthusiasm, and each of them raised their hats and bowed right and left to the crowd, which lined both sides of the carriage way. The first division of the procession escorting the President-elect then began its march to the Capitol. The scenes on Pennsylvania Avenue almost baffled description. The surging mass hid the sidewalks. Above them the stately buildings were covered with clouds of gorgeous colors, arranged in patriotic device. The soft spring-like breeze fairly stirred the innumerable flags and streamers, and the brilliant uniforms dashed hither and thither, lending animation to the scene. The police regulations were perfect, and the broad avenue with its hard, smooth surface, was completely cleared of everything that might obstruct the pageant. The United States regular troops came first, thus departing somewhat from the order of the programme, with the noble object of ensuring a clear marching space, and their ranks extended clear across the avenue, and presented a most imposing appearance. The United States Marine Corps, with its magnificent band, followed the artillery bat-

talions. This section of the procession proceeded as far as the south front of the Treasury Department and then halted, and came to parade rest, in order to afford an opportunity for the Presidential party to fall in line when the march was resumed. The President's elegant carriage was preceded by General Slocum, the chief marshal, and his staff and a troop of United States cavalry. Surrounding the carriages were a dozen mounted policemen. The party received an ovation all along the line of march. Next came the national Democratic committee and inaugural committee in carriages, followed by the District militia, headed by the Washington Light Infantry. A number of colored militia formed part of the first division, and presented a highly creditable appearance. The local divisions of the Grand Army of the Republic closed the escorting divisions. In the approaching avenues and streets the military companies and society organizations were massed in columns, forming brilliant vistas as far as the eye could reach. On elevated stands were enterprising photographic artists who caught the sea of faces that moved continually like waves of the ocean. This immense throng was variously estimated as to numbers. President Arthur subsequently said it was, "Simply immense, the greatest crowd he ever saw." Senator Hawley as he looked at it said, he thought it numbered about 150,000. While waiting for the arrival of the President-elect, some one would occasionally venture to the front of the platform. His presence was the signal for repeated cheers.

The stand on which the President was to deliver his inaugural address was erected almost on a level with the floors of the Senate and the House, and directly in front of the middle entrance to the Capitol. It was about one hundred feet square, the largest ever erected for an inauguration, and was covered by 2,000 chairs. These were occupied by Senators, members of the Diplomatic Corps and Judges of the Supreme Court, members of the House of Representatives and press representatives. Before the President left the Senate chamber, the crowd in front of the stand had increased until it became one solid mass of humanity, 400 feet in front of the stand, and more than 100 on either side. The crowd continued less solidly in the rear of this multitude. The trees in the great lawns were filled, and the roofs of the surrounding dwellings were covered. On the roof of the Capitol some 300 or 350 men and boys had congregated.

Precisely at 12:30 p. m., the head of the procession appeared coming out of the main east door of the Capitol. President Arthur stepped to the front of the platform, followed by the President-elect and Chief Justice Waite, and the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate. All uncovered as they stood facing the crowd, and the vast assemblage cheered again and again for several minutes, when the persons who were to officiate at the ceremonies were seated on the platform. President-elect Cleveland began his inaugural address. He was clad in full black, a Prince Albert coat, a high old-fashioned standing collar and a black tie. In speaking, he held his left hand closed behind him, and emphasized his speech by gestures with his right hand. He spoke without manuscript, but occasionally consulted again and again for several minutes, the hands of his discourse. His voice was clear and resonant, and he easily enunciated his words, and occasionally turned about at the pauses as if to note the effect of his remarks. He spoke as follows:

Fellow Citizens: In the presence of this vast assembly of my countrymen, I am about to supplement and seal by the oath, which I shall take, the manifestation of the will of a great and free people. In the exercise of their power and right of self-government they have committed to one of their fellow citizens a supreme and sacred trust, and he here consecrates himself to their service. This impressive ceremony adds little to the solemn sense of the responsibility with which I contemplate the duty I owe to the people of the land. Nothing can relieve me from the anxiety, lest by any act of mine their interests may suffer, and nothing is needed to strengthen my resolution to engage every faculty and effort in the promotion of their welfare. Amid party strife the people's choice was made, but its attendant circumstances have demonstrated a new strength and the safety of a government by the people. In each succeeding year, it more clearly appears that on democratic principle rests no apology, and that in its fearless and faithful application it is to be found the surest guaranty of good government, but the best results in the operation of government, wherein every citizen has a share, largely depend upon the limitation of purely partisan zeal and effort and a correct appropriation of the time when the heat of the partisan should be merged into the patriotism of the citizen.

To-day the executive branch of the government is transferred to a new keeping, but this is still a government of all the people, and it should be none the less an object of their affectionate solicitude. At this hour the animosities of political strife, the bitterness of partisan defeat, and the exultation of partisan triumph, should be supplanted by ungrudging acquiescence in the popular will and the sober, conscientious concern for the general weal. Moreover, if from this hour we cheerfully and honestly abandon all sectional prejudice and distrust, and determine with manly confidence in another to work out harmoniously the achievements of our national destiny, we shall deserve to realize all the benefits which our happy form of government can bestow.

On this auspicious occasion we may well remember the pledge of our devotion to the Constitution which, launched by the founders of the republic and consecrated by their prayers and patriotic devotion, has for almost a century borne the hopes and aspirations of a great people through prosperity and peace, and through the shock of foreign conflicts and the perils of domestic strife and dissensions. By the father of his country our Constitution was commended for adoption as "the result of a spirit of unity and mutual concession." In that same spirit it should be administered, in order to promote the lasting



welfare of the country, and to secure the full measure of its priceless benefits to us, and to those who will succeed to the blessings of our national life. The large variety of diverse and competing interests, subject to Federal control, persistently seeking recognition of their claims, need give us no fear that "The greatest good to the greatest number" will fail to be accomplished, if in the halls of national legislation that spirit of amity and mutual concession shall prevail in which the Constitution shall be born. If this involves a surrender or postponement of private interests, or the abandonment of local advantages, extension will be found in the assurance that thus the common interest is subverted and the general welfare advanced.

In the discharge of my official duty I shall endeavor to be guided by a just and unstrained construction of the Constitution, a careful observance of the distinction between the powers granted to the Federal government and those reserved to the States or to the people, and by a cautious appropriation of those functions which by the Constitution and laws have been especially assigned to the executive branch of government; but he who takes the oath to-day to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States only assumes the solemn obligation which every patriotic citizen on the farm, in the workshop, in the busy marts of trade and everywhere should prescribe his oath, my countrymen, is yours. The government you have chosen him to administer for a time is yours. The suffrage which executes the will of freemen is yours. The laws and the entire scheme of our civil rule, from the town meeting to the State capitals and the national capital, is yours. Your every voter, as surely as your chief magistrate, under the same high sanction, though in a different sphere, exercises a public trust; nor is this all; every citizen owes the country a vigilant watch and close scrutiny of its public servants and a fair and reasonable estimate of their fidelity and usefulness. Thus is the people's will impressed upon the framework of our civil policy, municipal, State and Federal, and this is the price of our liberty and the inspiration of your faith in the republic.

It is the duty of those serving the people in public places to closely limit the public expenditures to the actual needs of government, economically administered, because this bounds the right of government to an exact tribute from the earnings of labor or property of citizens; and because of public extravagance among the people. We should never be ashamed of simplicity and prudent economies which are best suited to the operation of a republican form of government, and most compatible with the mission of the American people. Those who are selected for a limited time to manage public affairs are still of the people and may do much by their example to encourage, consistently with the dignity of their official functions, that plain way of life which among their fellow citizens adds integrity and promotes thrift and prosperity.

The genius of our institutions, the necessities of people in their home life and the attention which is demanded for the settlement and development of the resources of our vast territory, dictate a scrupulous avoidance of any departure from that foreign policy commended by the history, tradition and the prosperity of our republic. It is the policy of independence, favored by our position and defended by our knowledge of justice, and by our power, it is the policy of neutrality, rejecting any share in foreign broils and ambitions upon other continents, and repelling their intrusion here; it is the policy of Monroe and Washington and Jefferson. Peace, commerce and honest friendship with all nations, entangling alliances with none.

A due regard for the interests and prosperity of all the people demand that our financial policy be established upon such a sound and sensible basis as shall secure safety and confidence to business interests and make the wage of labor sure and steady, and that our system of revenue shall be so adjusted to relieve the people from unnecessary taxation, having due regard to the interests of capital invested and the workmen employed in American industries, and preventing the accumulation of a surplus in the treasury to the extent of extravagance and waste.

Care for the property of the nation and for the needs of future settlers, require that the public domain should be protected from purloining schemes and unlawful occupation. The conscience of the people demands that the Indians within our boundaries shall be fairly and honestly treated, as wards of the government, and their education and civilization promoted, with the view to their ultimate citizenship, and that polygamy in the Territories, destructive of the family relation (7), and offensive to the moral sense of the civilized world, shall be repressed.

The laws should be rigidly enforced which prohibit the immigration of the servile class, to compete with American labor, with no intention of acquiring citizenship, and bringing with them and retaining habits and customs repugnant to our civilization.

The people demand reform in the administration of government, and the application of business principles to public affairs. As a means to this end, civil service reform should be

in good faith enforced. Our citizens have the right to protection from the incompetency of public employees, who hold their places solely as a reward for partisan service, and from the corrupting influence of those who promise and the vicious methods of those who expect such rewards; and those who worthily seek public employment have the right to insist that merit and competency shall be recognized, instead of party subserviency or the surrender of honest political belief.

In the administration of a government pledged to do equal and exact justice to all men there should be no pretext for anxiety touching the protection of the freedmen in their rights, or their security in the enjoyment of their civil rights under the Constitution and its amendments. All discussion as to their fitness for the place accorded to them as American citizens is idle and unprofitable, except as it suggests the necessity for their improvement. The fact that they are citizens entitles them to all the rights due the relation and charges them with all the duties, obligations and responsibilities. These topics, and the constant and ever-varying wants of an active and enterprising population, may well receive the attention and patriotic endeavor of all who make and execute the Federal law.

Our duties are practical, and call for the industrious application of an intelligent conception of the claims of public office, and above all a firm determination of united action to secure to all the people of the land the full benefit of the best form of government even vouchsafed to men, and let us not trust to human effort alone, but humbly acknowledge the power and goodness of the Almighty God who presides over the destiny of nations and who has at all times been revealed in our country's history. Let us invoke His aid and His blessing upon our labors.

The address was very brief and at precisely 2 minutes after 1 o'clock it was concluded with an invocation of the blessing of Providence and turning to the Chief Justice and bowing to him Cleveland said: "I am now prepared to take the oath prescribed by law."

As the Chief Justice arose to administer the oath, the vast assembly cheered again and again. The President-elect stood squeezed between two men almost as closely united as the Siamese twins. The few ladies who accompanied the distinguished gentlemen were recipients of no greater favors than were the Senators. They were pushed thoroughly and lifted from their feet, until after they had gotten behind the threshold, where their hats and bonnets were subjects for general repairs.

The President-elect stood facing the Chief Justice, with the crowd on his right. Chief Clerk McKinney, of the Supreme Court, stood just to one side of Cleveland, and held the Bible upon which the oath was administered. The President-elect also holding it with his right hand. The Bible used was a small Morocco-covered, gilt edged volume, pretty well worn. It is the Bible which Cleveland's mother gave him when he left home as a young man, and at his special request the committee of arrangements had it in readiness for the ceremony. The crowd preserved perfect quiet as the impressive ceremony of administering the oath was taking place, but when it was concluded and as President Cleveland laid down the Bible after reverently kissing it, and shook hands with the Chief Justice, they cheered loudly and long.

The Chief Justice was the first to congratulate President Cleveland, and ex-President Arthur the second. Others then pressed forward, but finally he retired from the scene and moved to carriage, to be escorted to the White House.

At the conclusion of the inaugural ceremonies at the Capitol, the procession escorted the Presidential party back to the White House. The two carriages, which contained President Cleveland, ex-President Arthur, Vice-President Hendricks and the Senate committee of arrangements, took position in the first division and the line started. The greatest enthusiasm was manifested all along the route. The crowd on the sidewalks had increased so that it was impossible to pass through it. Many people were forced out into the roadway, and the police had all they could do to keep the avenue open for the procession. When the head of the line reached Fifteenth street a halt was made and the carriage containing the President and ex-President left the line and proceeded by way of the executive avenue to the White House, which the party entered.

The Vice-President's carriage proceeded up Fifteenth street, nearly to New York Avenue before leaving the line. Mr. Hendricks, however, soon joined the President at the White House and when everything was in readiness, the entire party proceeded to the reviewing stand on Pennsylvania Avenue, directly in front of the mansion, and the order was given for the review. The reviewing stand had been profusely decorated with flags and bunting, and presented a beautiful appearance. The President and ex-President were placed on a projected platform, which was covered with flags, so as to make a handsome canopy and at the same time so arranged as to afford a clear, unobstructed view of the procession. Arm chairs were placed upon it for their use, but the President remained standing during the entire review. Ex-President Arthur sat on his left, Vice-President Hendricks and members of the household occupied seats to the right and just back of the President, while the families and friends of the President and ex-President sat in the front row on the right. Among those who occupied seats on the Presidential stand were Secretaries Frelinghuysen, McCulloch, Lincoln, Chandler and Teller, Postmaster-General Hutton, Lieutenant-General Hancock, Daniel Manning, of New York, Mr. Vilas, of Wisconsin, Mr. Endicott, of Mississippi, Senators Bayard and Garland, Colonel Lamont, Mayor Grace and ex-Mayor Cooper, of New York, and a large number of other prominent persons, including many officers of the army and navy and diplomatic corps. There were a great many ladies on the stand, and their rich costumes added to the brilliancy of the scene. It is estimated that there were on the stand about 1,000 persons. It was 2:10 o'clock when the President, escorted by Colonel Barrett, of the inaugural committee, took

his place at the front of the stand. The head of the procession started from the corner of Fifteenth street, to pass in review. The President's appearance was the signal for a great shout from the concourse of people who had gathered in front of the stand and filled the street for several hundred yards both ways. The President quietly bowed his acknowledgments. A good deal of confusion was caused in the vicinity of the stand by the efforts of the police to clear the street for the approaching procession. The work was finally accomplished, but with great difficulty, mounted police riding into the dense throng and driving the people back with their batons. The review from the Presidential stand was a grand sight and it was the more generally expressed opinion that no more brilliant a pageant had been witnessed in the country.

All the organizations gave the marching salute as they passed the Grand stand and the President recognized the compliment by raising his hat. The first division was composed of regular United States troops, and the local military organizations presented a fine appearance, as they passed the stand. The President saluted the Chief Marshal and his aides and the ex-chief companies, which marched in particularly good form.

The second division was composed entirely of brigadiers of the Pennsylvania National Guard. There were about 7,500 in this division and their good marching and fine military bearing were praised on all sides. Governor Pattison of Pennsylvania, rode at the head of the division by the side of ex-Governor Hartranft. They were recognized as they neared the reviewing stand and loudly cheered. The President and Governor Pattison exchanged salutes. The President also raised his hat, as a token of respect, to the battle-flags of the Thirtieth and Eightieth and several other regiments of this division.

Gen. Fitz Hugh Lee, commanding the Third division, received an ovation from the crowd in and around the President's stand. He bowed to the President and the latter raised his hat in return. The President paid the same compliment to the Twenty-ninth New York regiment, the Rochambeau Grenadiers and the Bush Zouaves, of St. Louis. A large number of colored troops were included in the third division, and their soldierly bearing and good march elicited much praise from the spectators. The New Jersey soldiers, in their plain uniforms, with red blankets rolled above their knapsacks, attracted attention, as did the Washington Infantry, of Pittsburgh, clad in navy blue with black shakers. The Fifth Maryland, about 500 strong, in black helmets and blue suits, who are old favorites in this city, were warmly welcomed.

The striking uniform of olive greens with black plumes, which attracted much attention, was worn by the Clark Guard, of Augusta, Ga. The New York Sixty-ninth regiment was in this division, about 600 strong, and its fine band and excellent march fully met the expectations which had been raised as to the appearance of this regiment. The Grenadiers of Rochambeau, New York, were also well received. The Bush Zouaves, of St. Louis, wore the most elegant uniform of the kind in the procession. Company C, Sixteenth Ohio National Guards, in showy uniforms of gray, closed the review.

The fourth and last division was composed entirely of civic organizations, and was commanded by Major Thomas J. Luttrell. The Jackson Democratic Association, of the District of Columbia, carrying rough hickory sticks, acted as escort to the New York organizations. After them came six Indian braves in war paint and feathers, bearing Tammany's unique banner. The Tammany men, who numbered about 300, carried silver-headed sticks at their shoulders and marched nine abreast. They were followed by the Tammany Knickerbockers, in their quaint ancient costume, carrying long gold-headed staves, with which they beat marching time on the asphalt pavement. Irving Hall was represented by about 100 gentlemen, all wearing silk hats and carrying umbrellas, and carrying canes. Glorious times have heralded the approach of the County Democracy long before they were visible. Fifteen hundred men in light grey overcoats and silk hats, who carried canes with Cleveland's head wrought in silver, and wearing purple and gold badges on the lapels of their coats, represented this branch of the New York Democracy. The Albany phalanx, numbering eighty men, presented a neat appearance, clad in brown coats, white beavers and carrying silk umbrellas. The King's County Democracy had about 135 men in line, dressed in dark blue overcoats and carrying the inevitable cane. The Buffalo Legion, in dark clothes and silk hats, brought up the rear of the first brigade. In the second brigade of the division, the Bayard Legion, of Wilmington, Delaware, was the next out-of-town club, and was followed by the Joel Parker Club, of Newark, N. J.

A notable feature of the procession was the Flag Cavalry of the District of Columbia, in which the electoral votes of the States that furnished Cleveland's majorities were represented by horses, one for each vote, arrayed in States by color. They were followed by the Cleveland and Hendricks Club, of Lewinville, Virginia, and by a number of mounted clubs wearing colored sashes. The last brigade was composed of the Veteran Fireman's Association, of New York, drawing three hand-engines, the District fire department and the Baltimore fire company, followed by civil organizations.

Taken all in all, as a combined military and civic display, the procession was undoubtedly the largest and finest ever seen in Washington. The number of men who marched past the Presidential stand is estimated at 25,000. Vice-President Hendricks felt somewhat fatigued and retired to the Executive Mansion for rest before all the civil organizations passed. Many other parades have passed, but the parade was over, because of weariness. At the conclusion of the review, the President and party proceeded to the dining room of the White House, where they partook of lunch ordered for them by ex-President Arthur. There were present, besides the mem-